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Cap. 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

FACT SHEET ON FAT SALVAGE PROGRAM

February 1945

The Problem:

Greatly expanded military needs for fats and oils, the most serious shortage of some important raw materials since mid-1943, waste of approximately two-thirds of a potential supply of 500 million pounds of used household fats... these factors make clear that used household fats, the kind found in every home, restaurant, hotel--everywhere that food is consumed--are the Nation's richest remaining source of critically needed raw fats. It is vitally necessary to arouse housewives, restaurateurs, and all other users of kitchen fats so that they will save these fats to meet this current wartime need.

The Need: Military and industrial requirements for fats in 1945 are more than 2 1/2 times 1940 governmental-industrial uses and well above those of 1944. We must also meet essential civilian needs. To meet all needs, it will be necessary to draw on supply sources other than those coming from imports and domestic production. The most fertile source is used kitchen fats. Salvaging these used fats does not curtail their use in the home, yet it helps provide vital raw material for war priority goods.

The Situation:

This year, despite our increased requirements for fats and oils, supplies will not be as plentiful as in 1944. The reason: 1944 was a peak year in fats and oils production. The 1944 record hog slaughter, which yielded 3,250,000,000 pounds of lard will not be repeated in 1945. Last year lard came on the market so rapidly that storage space could not always be found for it, and it was necessary to divert millions of pounds to industrial uses. This year the output of lard and rendered pork fat is expected to total about 2.4 billion pounds about 850 million pounds less than in 1944. And the equivalent of 40 percent of the total production of all lard must be set aside for Government purchase.

Cattle slaughter in 1945 is expected to be about the same as in 1944. Thus, increased supplies of fats and oils from this source cannot be counted upon. Hog slaughter in 1945 will be down sharply, because the 1944 crop of pigs (which are to be slaughtered in 1945) was 29 percent lower than the 1943 crop.

Total output of inedible tallow and grease may be as high as 1,320 million pounds in 1945, which would be about 150 million pounds less than 1944 production.

Total domestic production of fats and oils for use in 1945 will be slightly less than 10 billion pounds. Production in 1944 was 10.9 billion pounds. Average domestic production of fats and oils in the 1937-41 period amounted to 8.2 billion pounds, but pre-war demands were a far cry from the present high military and other governmental needs.

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What Has Happened:

During the last 5 months of 1944, monthly collections of used kitchen fats fell off about 3 million pounds. This was attributed partially to decreased bacon and pork supplies and the lower fat content of meat from animals available to civilian customers. In the face of heavy demands, however, collection of used fats must be increased.

The Goal:

It has been estimated that used kitchen fats potentially available amount to 500 million pounds yearly. In 1944, about 170,000,000 pounds were turned in by American housewives and about 50 million pounds by our armed forces. This is less than one-half the estimated supply available each year. If 250 million pounds of used fats -- the 1945 goal -- could be obtained, it would be equivalent to the oil produced from more than a million acres of peanuts, or 1 1/2 million acres of soybeans, or the lard obtained from 7 million head of hogs, or the tallow from about 3 million head of cattle. (250,000,000 pounds is civilian goal; armed services' goals is 72,000,000 pounds.)

War Uses:

Used kitchen fats -- the drippings from roasting pans and broilers; residual grease after frying bacon, sausage, and other ~~meat products~~ ^{high-fat content}; grease skimmed from stews or meat-base soups; used lard, vegetable shortenings, and cooking oils; fats cut from meats during preparation, and left-overs; all fats and oils that are products of cooking -- have a multitude of important war uses. Products of these fats help to make munitions, military and civilian soaps, military medicines, synthetic rubber, airplane lubricants, incendiaries, nylon for parachutes, high-resistant paints, hydraulic fluids, pharmaceuticals, fabrics, metal workings, food products, tanning and processing of leather, insecticides, fungicides, and many other products, both military and civilian.

Outlook:

Even after the liberation of the Philippines from where we received annually from 500 to 700 million pounds of fats and oils, supplies cannot be increased immediately. Exports of copra and coconut oil from these islands are not expected to be resumed in quantity until a year or so after liberation. Reduction in the needs of the armed forces in Europe, for instance, will be offset by needed edible fats and oils, plus soap, for liberated areas. It is clear that all available sources of fat supplies should be utilized fully.

Quotas:

The need for fats is so acute that instead of setting up quotas, housewives are simply being asked to turn in all fats they can after they've derived full use of them in the kitchen. All housewives are being requested to do this.

Co-operating Agencies:

While WFA has the directing responsibility for the Fat Salvage Program, cooperating agencies include the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the armed forces, and the Office of War Information. Hundreds of national, State, and local groups are participating. Industry efforts are

coordinated in large part through the American Fat Salvage Committee, Inc.

OPA

In December 1943, OPA authorized a payment to housewives and boardinghouse keepers of two red points per pound for salvaged household fats. OPA also established a ceiling of 4 cents per pound to be paid by the local grocer or meat dealer for the salvaged fats. OPA continues to have full responsibility for ration points for salvaged fats and the price paid.

WPB

The War Production Board (through State, County and local salvage committees, conducted the Fat Salvage Program from April 1942 to October 1944. While the operating authority has been transferred to the War Food Administration, the WPB and the salvage committees at all levels continue in active cooperation assisting in promotion and aiding in solving problems.

Extension:

The Extension Service of the WFA is helping to stimulate collections of used household fats in rural and farm areas.

Collections:

Renderers, known as "Master Collectors," generally make collections from retail stores on a regular schedule. The OPA sets up a bank of points for these renderers and collectors for their use in paying points to the retailer. Monthly reports made by renderers to the OPA are the basis for further allotments of points from the OPA. In rural areas collections may be different due to local conditions, but the general operational plan is the same.

Collection problems are the main bottleneck in the Fat Salvage Program. Two of the most commonly encountered are: (1) The local butcher or grocer being reluctant sometimes to accept fats the housewife has saved, and (2) problems of the meat dealer or grocer in getting the fats picked up by renderers or independent collectors. Shortage of trucks, tires, gasoline, and other transportation difficulties have made rural pick-ups especially difficult.

Collection problems have been vigorously attacked in recent weeks by the cooperating agencies. Particular effort is being made by District representatives of WFA's Office of Supply to see that collection services are maintained as adequately as possible in view of over-all transportation difficulties. Local civic organizations are being asked to do everything possible to solve local "pick-up" problems. Acute problems of this nature should be immediately referred to WFA's District representatives or to some of the regional offices. (List attached)

To help with collection problems, the Railway Express Agency has arranged to accept shipments of used fats in leakproof containers at any one of its 23,000 points. Exceptions are certain large, metropolitan cities. These shipments must weigh at least 48 pounds. Renderers will supply dealers with leakproof containers, will pay shipping charges to and from their plants, and

reimburse meat dealers at the rate of 5 cents and two red points per net pound of fat shipped. Arrangements with trucking associations, independent truckers, and similar outfits can be made on this same basis.

A solution of local "pick-up" difficulties, it is believed, will dissipate any reluctance on the part of some meat dealers and grocers to handle used fats. Further education is needed in some areas, however, to get local butchers and grocers to pay cash as well as points for used fats turned in.

Under OPA regulations, meat dealers must pay two points and should pay up to 4 cents for each pound of used kitchen fats they collect from the housewife.

Fat Salvage Facts:

The War Food Administration has asked farmers to greatly increase their acreage of oil-bearing crops. But this is not enough. Housewives and other users of kitchen fats are being asked to contribute further, both on military and home fronts, through the Fat Salvage Program. They are asked to pour used kitchen fats into a clean tin can (strain the fats if possible), and take them to the grocer or butcher during his collection hours. For each pound of fats, two red ration points and up to 4 cents will be paid by the grocer or butcher.

Here are some points which may be helpful in preparing program copy:

- (1) Women think the Government wants only their "clean" fats. Dark or smelly fats have not lost their usefulness and are worth salvaging.
- (2) Some women make hard work of the operation. Nearly one-third don't even keep the salvage container (best choice is a fairly large, clean tin can) in the kitchen. Only 11 percent keep a receptacle near the stove.
- (3) Many women don't recognize the poundage (and the extra red points) to be obtained from saving and melting down solid fats trimmed from meat, both before and after cooking and by rendering out the fat left on the family's dinner plates.
- (4) With most housewives, saving fats has not yet become a regular operation. They don't think to skim the stews and soups and really scrape the broiler pan or skillet. It should be emphasized that all fats no longer usable should be saved, and turned back to the grocer or butcher.
- (5) Housewives should take care to remove all water, bones, and other bits of foreign matter before turning fats in, since such impurities cause rapid deterioration of fats and limit their value. Therefore, while straining is not wholly necessary it is desirable.

Specific appeals for rural audiences include:

- (1) Farmers have a direct interest in this program since fats collected under the program are used in making many items used on the farm. Examples: Insecticides, fungicides, synthetic rubber needed to keep trucks rolling, protective coatings for farm implements, certain veterinary preparations for

treatment of livestock, leather, explosives used for blasting rocks, stumps, etc.

(2) It is as important to save used fats on the farm as it is to raise oil crops, since another source of fats of the type collected in the Fat Salvage Program is the residue of refined vegetable oils. Thus, used household fats join soybeans, peanuts, corn, and cotton in the march from farm to battle-front.

(3) Farm housewives on the whole have a greater opportunity to save fat than city housewives, because of home produced meats, plentiful use of poultry, etc.

(4) Rendering of waste fat is important at butchering time. This can include meat trimmings, and other scrap materials.

(5) Farmers should be urged to see that local renderers collect all dead animals -- an important source of fat.

TURN IN YOUR USED FATS TO YOUR BUTCHER OR GROCER

USED FATS ARE NEEDED--NOW!

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

REGION I

NORTHEAST REGION

Regional Office:
Francis D. Cronin, Director
150 Broadway
New York 7, New York
Tel. Rector 2-4720

District and Sub-District Offices

Brennan, Fitch L.
District Representative
153 Court Street
New Haven 10, Connecticut
Tel. New Haven 7-5717

Shedd, Clifford W.
District Representative
205 Custom House Building
Wilmington 24, Delaware
Tel. Wilmington 5-3371

Brett, Charles J.
Sub-District Representative
Greenlaw Building
229 Main Street
Presque Isle, Maine
Tel. Presque Isle 3291

Quinn, Charles M.
District Representative
Post Office Building
Hallowell, Maine
Tel. Hallowell 2785

Halnan, Chester A.
District Representative
150 Broadway
New York 7, New York
Tel. Rector 2-4720

Hearn, Philip B.
District Representative
90 State Street
Albany, New York
Tel. Albany 5-4571

Lester, Fred
Sub-District Representative
223 Erie Street
Buffalo, New York
Tel. Washington 5244

Baldrige, Niles S.
District Representative
210 E. Lexington Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland
Tel. Plaza 3897

Sullivan, John H.
District Representative
406 Park Square Building
Boston 16, Massachusetts
Tel. Liberty 7520

Morgan, Willis R.
District Representative
20 Washington Place
Newark 2, New Jersey
Tel. Market 3-0972

Thompson, William S.
Sub-District Representative
Laurel and Commerce Streets
Bridgeton, New Jersey
Tel. Bridgeton 2038

Conaboy, John F.
District Representative
611 Market Street Bank Bldg.
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Tel. Rittenhouse 4156

Walsh, William M.
District Representative
248 Fourth Avenue
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania
Tel. Grant 0800

Barry, Edward H.
District Representative
511 Westminster Street
Providence 3, Rhode Island
Tel. Gaspee 1008

Region I - Northeast Region (Cont'd)

District and Sub-District Offices

Slater, Franklyn T.
Sub-District Representative
Federal Building
Church and Fitchhughes Street
Rochester 14, New York
Tel. Maine 3564

Watling, Harry W.
District Representative
125 Church Street
Burlington, Vermont
Tel. Burlington 452

Zimmerman, W. R. Johnson
District Representative
1031 Quarrier Street
Charleston 1, West Virginia
Tel. Capital 39-457-8

REGION II

SOUTHERN REGION

Regional Office:
James H. Palmer, Director
Western Union Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Tel. Walnut 4977

District and Sub-District Offices

Lackey, Cullen G.
Sub-District Representative
401 Court House
7th Avenue & 21st Street
Birmingham 3, Alabama
Tel. 3-9863

Williams, J. M.
District Representative
812 Bisbee Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida
Tel. 5-2333

Sewell, William R.
District Representative
409-11 First National Bank Bldg.
Montgomery 4, Alabama
Tel. 3-6456

Hughes, T. Walter
District Representative
204 Collier Building
175 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Tel. Walnut 7916

Spofford, Charles B., Jr.
Sub-District Representative
Box 4938
Miami 29, Florida
Tel. 2-5258

Dudley, Gavin S.
Acting District Representative
455 McClelland Building
Lexington 3, Kentucky
Tel. 4273

Miller, Rufus S.
Sub-District Representative
226 Tallahassee Administration Bldg.
129 Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida
Tel. 417

Welch, Claude L.
District Representative
P.O. Box 101
Masonic Temple Building
Jackson 102, Mississippi
Tel. 3-4933

Region II - Southern Region (Cont'd)

District and Sub-District Offices

Moody, C. Hillman
District Representative
1013 Raleigh Building
Raleigh, North Carolina
Tel. 3-3841

Robb, Robert E.
District Representative
1401 Hampton Street
Columbia 29, South Carolina
Tel. 3163

Ross, Claybourne B., Jr.
District Representative
402 Warner Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee
Tel. 6-3604

Kerr, Earl A.
Sub-District Representative
327 New Post Office Building
Knoxville 10, Tennessee
Tel. 2-1270

Munro, Stanley E.
District Representative
203 N. Jefferson Street
Richmond 20, Virginia
Tel. 2-3973

Kipps, Michael S.
Sub-District Representative
814 State and City Office Bldg.
Roanoke, Virginia
Tel. 3-1304

REGION III

MIDWEST REGION

Regional Office:

Eral O. Pollock, Director
15 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois
Tel. Central 7340

District and Sub-District Offices

Hodge, John W.
Sub-District Representative
503 United Mine Workers Bldg.
Springfield, Illinois
Tel. 29616

Stolte, William A.
District Representative
Room 817 - 5 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago 3, Illinois
Tel. Central 7340

Richey, Perry S.
District Representative
421 Security Trust Building
Indianapolis 4, Indiana
Tel. Franklin 2471

Sykes, Vergil C.
Sub-District Representative
Box 589, 517½ North Dewey St.
North Platte, Nebraska
Tel. 2400

Brine, William M.
Sub-District Representative
310 Murray Building
48 Division Street
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan
Tel. 97281

Griffin, Floyd
Sub-District Representative
Faller Building
8th and Walnut Streets
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Tel. Parkway 3673

Region III -- Midwest Region (Cont'd)

District and Sub-District Offices

Sheehe, George B.
District Representative
208 Old Colony Building
Des Moines 9, Iowa
Tel. 33118

Pulvermacher, Clifford G.
District Representative
731 Atlas Bldg.
8 East Long Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

Doane, Angus C.
District Representative
3333 Barlum Tower
Detroit 26, Michigan
Tel. Cherry 1558-9

Isaken, Joseph P.
District Representative
347 Dakota Avenue, South
Huron, South Dakota
Tel. 860

Booth, Ernest G.
District Representative
110 Federal Courts Building
St. Paul 2, Minnesota
Tel. Cedar 8033

Gunderson, Gordon W.
District Representative
20 North Carroll Street
Madison 3, Wisconsin
Tel. Gifford 4515

Tuchscher, Floyd H.
District Representative
8th Floor, Civil Courts Bldg.
St. Louis 1, Missouri
Tel. Garfield 3352

Lenahan, Edmond L.
Sub-District Representative
Room 304, Courthouse
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin
Tel. Broadway 5645

Angle, William T.
District Representative
5th Floor, City Hall
Kansas City 6, Missouri
Tel. Victor 0666

Frost, Emil
District Representative
400 DeLendrecie Building
Fargo, North Dakota
Tel. 5349

Anderson, Arthur E.
District Representative
Box 150 State House Station
Lincoln, Nebraska
Tel. 26317

Flannery, Kenneth W.
District Representative
Room 605, Ninth-Chester Bldg.
Cleveland 15, Ohio
Tel. Cherry 3780

REGION IV

SOUTHWEST REGION

Regional Office:
Latham White, Acting Director
425 Wilson Bldg.
Dallas 1, Texas
Tel. Riverside 1121

District and Sub-District Offices

Hinton, Carl
Acting District Representative
426 Donaghey Building
Little Rock, Arkansas
Tel. 4-6428

Freeman, G. Chester
District Representative
113 Old State Capitol Bldg.
Baton Rouge 2, Louisiana
Tel. 3-8353

Region IV - Southwest Region (Cont'd)

District and Sub-District Offices

Lilley, Charles W.
District Representative
407 Security Life Building
810 14th Street
Denver 2, Colorado
Tel. Keystone 4151

Sanders, Louis L.
Sub-District Representative
Room 1, Caddo Parish Courthouse
Shreveport 47, Louisiana
Tel. 2-3524

Gerling, Paul H.
Sub-District Representative
300 Orpheum Building
Wichita, Kansas
Tel. 2-3093

Wood, Gordon H.
District Representative
P.O. Box 587
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Tel 5233

Phillips, Paul E.
District Representative
611 Central Building
Topeka, Kansas
Tel. 2-4894

Smith, Leo W.
District Representative
408 Midwest Building
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma
Tel. 7-5484

Lester, Clarence C.
Sub-District Representative
202 Braniff Building
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma
Tel. 2-2692

Hodges, Claudius B.
Acting District Representative
603 Littlefield Building
Austin 15, Texas
Tel. 2-2111

Boyd, Dan L.
Acting District Representative
Room 17, Southwestern Investment Bldg.
Taylor at Tenth Street
Amarillo, Texas
Tel. 2-4577

Underwood, Frank W.
Acting District Representative
320 Wilson Building
Dallas 1, Texas
Tel. R. 1121

Hotchkiss, Glenn R.
Harlingen, Texas

Duderstadt, Temple J.
Acting District Representative
901 Exchange Building
Houston 2, Texas
Tel. C-46901

REGION V

WESTERN REGION

Regional Office:

Charles W. Smith, Director
821 Market Street
San Francisco 3, California
Tel. Exbrook 8381

District and Sub-District Offices

Caldwell, E. J., Jr.
District Representative
407 Goodrich Building
Phoenix, Arizona
Tel. 4-1151

Messer, Paul J.
District Representative
704 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 14, California
Tel. Trinity 9601

Region V - Western Region (Cont'd)

District and Sub-District Offices

Adams, L. E.
District Representative
821 Market Street
San Francisco 3, California

Rowley, William P.
District Representative
207 Yates Building
Boise, Idaho
Tel. 6149

Allan, William A.
District Representative
515 Power Block
Helena, Montana
Tel. 2808

Ronnow, Dan C.
District Representative
118 West Second Street
Reno, Nevada
Tel. 5296

Tulley, C. R.
District Representative
215 Mayer Building
Portland 5, Oregon
Tel. Atwater 4181

Allred, David H.
Acting District Representative
324 Beneficial Life Bldg.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
Tel. 4-2552

Flynn, J. J.
District Representative
714 Alaskan Building
Seattle 4, Washington
Tel. Elliott 1190

Roper, Gilbert I.
Acting District Representative
318 Columbia Building
Spokane, Washington
Tel. Main 3129

Dixon, Russell E.
District Representative
74 U. S. Post Office Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming
Tel. 9423

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